

LABOR CLAW

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State Highway Patrol Uses Cossack Methods In Handling Strikers

Three days of turmoil in the Salinas lettuce district, culminating in gas attacks by Highway Patrol officers and local police, in which many were overcome by fumes, the bombing of the Labor Temple in Salinas and announcement by the sheriff that every able-bodied man between the ages of 17 and 45 would be deputized by him, were the net results of the attempts by the lettuce growers to resume cutting and shipping of the crop.

An appeal for the National Guard has been made to Governor Merriam by the sheriff of Monterey County and the mayor and chief of police of Salinas. So far the governor has taken no action, although his comments lead to the belief that the Guard may be ordered to the strike region.

The use of the State Highway Patrol in the lettuce strike in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties this week was attended by scenes of violence as the policemen aided the Growers' Association in installing strike-breakers and facilitating the movements of trucks loaded with the product of the fields garnered and loaded by the non-unionists.

But the most sensational item of news to come from the strife-torn lettuce fields was that the indiscriminate use of tear gas by the police had been responsible for the injury of women and children as well as the union pickets. Using tear gas and deadly nauseating gas bombs, the "highway patrolmen" laid down a barrage of deadly fumes as the attempt was made to inaugurate the cutting, packing and shipping of lettuce by the strike-breakers.

Little Children Gassed

At least five children were said to have been overcome by the fumes of gas let loose by the officers. The children were playing in the yards of their homes fronting the street where strikers endeavored to block the work of hauling the "hot" lettuce. One bomb exploded at the feet of a child of two and one-half years as he and another infant were playing in the yard of a home near one of the plants where strike-breakers were employed.

State highway patrolmen were running out of gas bombs and put in a hurried call for more ammunition. Eight cases were rushed from San Francisco by airplane.

Roused by the gas attacks, union officials in Salinas were laying plans for a "protest strike," in which it was proposed to gain the co-operation of the twenty-six unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council. It was stated it was not intended to shut off the "essential industries."

So seriously was the situation regarded that Walter Mathewson, mediator of the federal Labor Department, was ordered by Labor Secretary Frances Perkins to Salinas to investigate conditions. Mathewson, who has been in San Francisco in connection with the waterfront situation, telephoned Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of the State Industrial Relations Board, that he would leave for Salinas shortly.

The second week of the Salinas lettuce strike, involving from three to four thousand agricultural workers, opened with what may be a premonition

of a break-up of the resistance of the growers, with the first rift in the employer ranks.

One Firm Signs Up

The Tracy-Waldron Company, one of the largest shippers in the lettuce area, was reported to have signed a contract with three unions and was prepared to begin packing and shipping.

The announcement came from union headquarters that contracts providing for preferential employment, the stumbling block in all previous negotiations, had been signed by the company, with the teamsters, box makers and vegetable workers' unions.

L. M. Tracy, head of the company, declined to discuss the contracts but did not deny they had been signed. Employers, however, through Cruse Carriel, secretary-manager of the Citizens' Association and spokesman for the Growers' Association, pointed out that the Tracy concern was one of seventy-one that had signed a published agreement not to enter into any individual contract with the vegetable workers' unions.

Attempts have been made to hire strike-breakers, without much success. Elaborate preparations had been made by the growers to house and seclude strike-breakers, chief of which is a system of fences built around the packing plants.

Protest to Governor

Complaints that the Highway Patrol is exceeding its authority in dealing with the pickets on the roads have reached the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session in Sacramento, which has made representations to Governor Merriam on the subject.

The Board of Supervisors of Monterey County has announced that it will not adopt the strict anti-picketing ordinance that had been suggested to it, and took a flat stand for neutrality. Word was received from Oakland, however, that arms were being shipped from that city to the sheriff's office at Salinas.

Brewery Workers Meet In Annual Convention

The annual convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America was called to order at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco this week, with a large attendance of delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada.

Great interest attaches to the deliberations of the convention this year because of the problems confronting the organization—its relation to the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization and the jurisdictional controversy with the Teamsters' Union.

As to the first, the Brewery Workers always have been organized along industrial lines, and while they have not been officially connected with the Lewis organization, they are in sympathy with the C. I. O. It is altogether likely that some definite stand on the question which at present agitates the American Federation and its affiliates will be taken at this convention.

Vice-President Emil Muri of the International organization is in charge of the committee on entertainment of the delegates, and on Tuesday the visitors were guests of the local unions at a barbecue in the Santa Cruz mountains. Other entertainment features are scheduled during the week.

Unions of California In Annual Convention At Capital of State

With approximately one hundred more delegates in attendance than at last year's gathering, the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order in Sacramento last Monday morning to continue in session during the week.

Representing the largest membership in the history of the Federation, the report of Secretary E. D. Vandeleur showed an increase of 33,679.

A series of addresses by men prominent in the ranks of labor and public officials opened the proceedings, after an invocation by the Rev. Lawrence Wilson. These included Robert L. Ennis, president of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council; W. E. Truesdale, vice-mayor of Sacramento; Charles W. Deterding, county executive; Sheriff Donald Cox, Chief of Police William M. Hallinan, Rabbi Norman Goldburg of Temple B'nai Israel, Frank C. MacDonald, member of the California Industrial Accident Commission, and Frank Y. McLaughlin, state administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

The Lettuce Strike

Secretary Vandeleur laid before the convention a series of telegrams from officials of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union at Salinas stating that outrages were being committed by vigilantes and the State Highway Patrol, and requesting that a protest be registered with the state authorities.

Upon motion, unanimously adopted, a committee consisting of Delegates Ros Mannina of San Jose, J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles and R. L. Ennis of Sacramento was appointed to wait on Governor Merriam and protest the strike situation. The committee also was instructed to endeavor to have arrested pickets released from jail.

Following the announcement of committee members by President James E. Hopkins, who gave notice that all resolutions must be in the hands of the secretary by 10 a. m. Tuesday, the convention adjourned to allow the committee on credentials to organize and formulate a report. William B. Swenson of Sacramento Typographical Union was named chairman of that committee. Other members of the committee were:

Committees Appointed

W. R. Patterson, San Pedro Longshoremen, and E. F. Nelson, San Diego Moving Picture Operators. Other committees and their members were:

Resolutions—Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco Web Pressmen, chairman; J. W. Gillette, Los Angeles Musicians; A. H. Peters, San Pedro Longshoremen, and A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists.

Grievances—Lou J. Blix, Hollywood Studio Technicians, chairman; John Horn, Los Angeles Brewery Workers; Michael Burns, Eureka Labor Council; James Higgins, San Francisco Milk Wagon Drivers, and Clara Hester, Napa Labor Council.

Legislation—Edward H. Dowdell, San Diego Labor Council, chairman; Captain Charles Mays, San Francisco Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; Joseph Y. Henderson, San Francisco Butchers

No. 115; Harry Sherman, Los Angeles, Central Labor Council, and Adolph J. Young, Los Angeles Typographical Union.

Constitution—J. L. R. Marsh, Painters No. 487, Sacramento, chairman; Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers, San Francisco; James Matthams, Carpenters, Santa Barbara; Don Cameron, Pile Drivers, San Francisco; George Peverly, Beer Wagon Drivers, Los Angeles.

Officers' Reports—J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, chairman; Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous Employes No. 110, San Francisco; Earl C. Browne, Typographical, San Francisco; Harold E. McCoskie, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; J. B. Skinner, Culinary Workers No. 402.

Label Investigation—Thomas Rotell, Molders, San Francisco, chairman; Sam W. Herrod, Oil Workers, Rodeo; Marie O'Keefe, Waitresses, Los Angeles; Frank E. Thompson, Warehousemen 38-118, Sacramento; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters, San Mateo.

Rules and Order of Business—Robert Daney, Postoffice Clerks, Los Angeles, chairman; Steven J. Tully, Musicians, San Francisco; John E. Crail, Oil Workers, Long Beach; R. F. Shipman, Painters, Eureka; Lillian Last, Women's Labor League, Los Angeles.

Labels and Boycotts—Henry E. Clemens, Typographical, Los Angeles, chairman; Charles Hall, Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Nellie Casey, Garment Workers, San Francisco; Gordon Stein, Fur Workers, San Francisco; Charles J. Dowling, Laundry Drivers, San Francisco.

Action Taken on Strike

Up to closing time for receiving resolutions, on Tuesday, 193 propositions had been received and referred to committees. Very little business had been transacted, however, up to Thursday morning, owing to the Salinas strike situation monopolizing the attention of the convention.

A motion providing that all delegates to the convention parade around the Capitol Building on Thursday morning in protest against conditions in the strike area was adopted.

Other action taken on the strike situation included the declaration that Salinas lettuce was

"hot cargo," and asking labor throughout the country not to handle it; a charge that the State Highway Patrol was a "constabulary," operating in opposition to the wishes of the people, and that its members were accepting gratuities from employers in the strike area; voted down a general strike and withheld approval of a general strike in Salinas; received with evident impatience a report of a special committee that it had been "graciously" received by the governor, who declared, however, that he was unwilling to remove State Highway Patrol from duty at Salinas, and excoriated the "do-nothing" attitude of the governor; condemned the use of military equipment, such as tear gas bombs and nauseating bombs, by private individuals or corporations, and asked a legislative investigation of the Highway Patrol.

Vandeleur Unopposed

Election of officers, scheduled for Thursday, brought out a large number of candidates for the minor positions, as well as four for the presidency to succeed James E. Hopkins. Edward D. Vandeleur, for secretary-treasurer, had no opposition. The principal contests were expected for the various vice-presidential positions, which include membership on the executive council.

In San Francisco, with four vice presidents to be elected, the following are candidates: Walter Cowan, Anthony L. Noriega, Joseph D. McManus, incumbents, Henry F. Peterson, Lawrence Palacios, and Harry Bridges. George W. Stokel of Sacramento is being opposed by John R. McFayden.

AN ANIMAL LOVER

"Well, Pat," remarked the foreman, "I'm sorry to see you leave the works. Aren't the wages satisfactory?" "The wages are all right," returned Pat, "but I keep having a guilty feeling all the time." "About what?" "I'm all the time thinkin' I'm doin' a horse out of a job."

WILL NOT COERCE

W.P.A. has ruled that it will not force relief workers to accept "sub-standard" wages offered to them by private industry, says a Washington report. The ruling apparently is aimed at the demands coming from Southern states that W.P.A. suspend work during the cotton picking season.

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Industrial Unionism Discussed by Morrison

A positive denial of the charge that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor blocks the organization of the workers in industrial unions was made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day speech at Lancaster, Pa., under the auspices of the Lancaster Central Labor Union.

Declaring that the flexibility of the trade union movement is able to meet all phases of the workers' needs developed by our modern industrial system, Morrison said:

"In the differences that exist between the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the organizations comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization, it has been charged by representatives of that committee that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is standing in the way of workers organizing in industrial unions.

Constitution Defines Jurisdiction Rule

"Their statements imply that the executive council has the power to recommend or require affiliated international unions to relinquish their jurisdiction in certain industries in order that the workers in these industries may organize in one union. The executive council has no such power. This fact is made clear by the following provision of the American Federation of Labor constitution:

"Article IX, Section 11.—No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international, trade or federal labor union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claim is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions."

Federation Cannot Interfere

"How many affiliated national and international unions are willing to surrender to an outside body the right to determine organizational policies applying to jurisdiction which is now under their sole control? The American Federation of Labor cannot interfere with organizational policies of affiliated national or international unions except where policies trespass upon the rights of other organizations and the aggrieved organizations appeal to the executive council for relief.

"Upon the request of either or all of the organizations involved the executive council endeavors to bring about conferences of the executives of these organizations for the purpose of reaching an adjustment. In many instances the mediation of the executive council paves the way to a settlement of the differences. In some cases disputes growing out of jurisdiction questions have extended over a period of years."

FEAR RETURN OF PROHIBITION

The Omaha Bartenders' Union has announced its intention of seeking passage of a state law prohibiting women from entering or purchasing beer or liquor at bars in Nebraska. Thomas Delmonico, secretary and business agent of the union, said: "We can't stop women from patronizing the bars now. More women than men are in the bars today. If something isn't done about it we're going to have prohibition back in a short time."

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Green's Statement on Withdrawal of Unions

The following is the complete statement, excerpts from which have been previously printed, of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in regard to the organizations represented in the Committee for Industrial Organization:

"On August 5 the executive council of the American Federation of Labor called upon the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization to make their choice within thirty days as to whether they would withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or discontinue their membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"These organizations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization have made their decisions. Their representatives have chosen to continue membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization and to withdraw their affiliated relationship with the American Federation of Labor. They have exercised their freedom of choice. The American Federation of Labor accepts it as a determination on the part of the organizations involved to leave the American Federation of Labor and to maintain the Committee for Industrial Organization. This organization was classified by the executive council as a dual organization functioning as a rival to the American Federation of Labor.

Lack of Authority Charge Falls

"In view of the choice made by the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization the charge which has been repeatedly made that the executive council lacked authority to take action against these organizations falls flat. Instead of suspending these organizations through formal action the executive council accorded them an opportunity to make their own decision. This is in accordance with the voluntary principles and policies which have been applied and followed by the American Federation of Labor.

"The plan of those who originated and established the Committee for Industrial Organization has unfolded during the past ten months since the adjournment of the Atlantic City convention. Apparently the developments which have taken place have been in accord with policies which were formulated and adopted when the Committee for Industrial Organization was conceived and formed. Undoubtedly the next step will be to officially and formally admit the existence of this new organization and to proclaim it as a definite rival movement to the American Federation of Labor. It is generally expected by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that these further plans of those who were the originators and organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization will unfold and in due course of time become publicly known.

Local Unions' Status Unchanged

"Notwithstanding the failure of all the efforts which have been put forth to compose the differences which have arisen and to heal the breach which was created by action of the Committee

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

for Industrial Organization, the officers and members of the executive council earnestly hope that an understanding will be ultimately reached, differences adjusted and unity restored. In its efforts to accomplish this purpose the executive council asks nothing more than the dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The unions holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization can return and assume their former status as affiliated unions with the American Federation of Labor when they withdraw from affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"In the meantime no action will be taken by the Council against local unions chartered by organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which are affiliated with city central bodies and state federations of labor. These organizations will be advised to maintain the status quo until further notice. When it seems necessary and advisable the executive council will formulate and apply a policy dealing with the relationship of affiliated unions with city central bodies and state federations of labor.

"The withdrawal of the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will in no way affect its organization and administrative policies. Through the one hundred and two international organizations affiliated with it the American Federation of Labor will carry on aggressive organizing work in all fields and among those employed in all industries."

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

On September 16, 17 and 18, 1936, official representatives from the Western states that have or are about to enact unemployment compensation laws will meet in executive session in San Francisco to discuss practical problems of administration and interstate coverage.

Business Reported at New Top Since Recovery Period Began

Widespread midsummer gains on a broad economic front boosted business activity to a new high since the recovery period began, the Department of Commerce reports in its September survey of current business.

"The adjusted indices for July of industrial production, factory employment, freight car loadings, retail trade and construction contracts awarded all advanced and, in general, the statistics indicate that a new high level of business activity for the recovery period was reached," the survey said.

The department said the usual recession in industrial output for July was absent and the Federal reserve index rose five points to 108 per cent of the 1923-25 level, the highest since the spring of 1930.

Rex G. Tugwell Explains Resettlement Policies

Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the federal Resettlement Administration, was a visitor in San Francisco recently, and in a press conference declared his organization had no intention of transplanting needy families from the Great Plains drought area to California.

"Our policy," he said, "is to rehabilitate people where they are, or to move them to better land within the same county, if possible. It is true that many families have moved to California on their own initiative, but we had nothing to do with it. All we are trying to do is to place the dispossessed rural population in a position to make its own way. If a farmer's land is unproductive, it is futile to lend him money to sink in a dry hole year after year."

"We buy his land at its appraised value, transfer him to better land and lend him money to establish himself there. In other words, we are keeping an eye on our investment. If he does not make good he is not given a second chance but must go on local relief."

He said that 60,000 families in California, or about 200,000 individuals, are being thus aided.

BLACK-HEARTED PREACHER

A celebrated white preacher had been engaged to address the congregation of a little negro church and was being introduced by the colored pastor. "Sistern and breddern," he began, "it affords me the extremest plesuh to introduce de speaker of de evenin'. I wants to explain dat while his skin ain't de same color as de odders heah, I assures you his heart is as black as any of yourn." —Ex.

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A. F. of L. Can Not Be Destroyed

In the peroration to his Labor Day address at Knoxville, Tenn., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, after defending "the principle of democratic procedure and majority rule in the government of the A. F. of L.," gave voice to the following commendable sentiments:

"The American Federation of Labor is grounded firmly and deeply in the hearts and affections of those who constitute its membership. It possesses a wealth of tradition and a background of achievement acquired through more than half a century of growth and service. It cannot and will not be destroyed. Its strength and permanency are reflected in the devotion and loyalty of its millions of members and friends. I predict that it will emerge from the experience through which it is now passing with its prestige increased and its economic influence unimpaired."

"Unconstitutional" Pleading

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company has petitioned the Federal Court in New York to declare the Railway Labor Act unconstitutional and to enjoin United States Attorney Lamar Hardy from enforcing the penalties of the act against the Westchester.

It would be hard to get a better illustration of the crazy and vicious plan now in force, of letting any predatory outfit sue in any federal court to have an act passed by Congress and signed by the President declared unconstitutional, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

The Westchester is in many ways the prize example of graft as applied to the railroads. It starts nowhere and ends in nothing. It was started by a group of Tammany grafters who intended to sell it at its "nuisance value." They did. They sold it to the New Haven when that road was cursed with control by the house of Morgan, exercised through Charles S. Mullen, the control which utterly bankrupted the New Haven, until then one of the most steadily prosperous roads in America.

Obsessed as always with the idea of monopoly, and hoping to get a transportation monopoly of New England, J. P. Morgan the elder got the New Haven to buy the Westchester at a price which figures out between \$1,800,000 and \$2,000,000 per mile. The Westchester never has paid, and never was expected to pay—except in nuisance value.

Now this road, conceived in sin and born in iniquity, is trying to invalidate an act which railroad managements and railroad workers joined in asking Congress to pass, and which for ten years has preserved almost perfect industrial peace on our steel highways. Should one laugh, or weep?

Dividends First Consideration

The New York "Journal of Commerce" is for "big business" first, last and all the time. It speaks the mind of "big business"—and sometimes it tells more of that mind than "big business" might wish. Here are some quotations from a recent front page article in the "Journal" on steel:

"The recent advance in steel prices does not indicate that the long expected increase in wage rates will follow immediately. . . .

"Many steel company officials feel that the industry is still in no position to advance wages until stockholders have received better returns. . . .

"Union leaders are certain to claim credit for any wage increase which may be granted at this time. . . . If a wage increase were given now there is no assurance that the union leaders would not demand another wage increase if their drive met with success."

Frank, to say the least. The steel barons feel no obligation to divide their new prices with labor. Wages must wait upon dividends, and, anyway, what's the use of raising wages when the unions may ask another raise?

The steel barons have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. They have not forgotten that the Steel Trust was organized without a dollar of invested money behind its common stock, and that dividends on that stock came from underpaid labor of men working twelve hours a day. And they cannot learn that a genuine "new deal" has come to the land, a deal in which the first duty of an industry is to provide a decent living for all who work at it.

Novel Educational Suggestions

Mrs. Walter Ferguson, who writes for the San Francisco "News," evidently has a poor opinion of modern educational methods and proposes rather a novel remedy for conditions which she declares exist in the public schools. "The best thing we could do for education," she says, "would be to close the schools for a year and let the teachers take a sabbatical leave to find out what's going on in the world."

The social system is endangered, she says, by professional and trades people segregating into cliques, and the schools are "full of men and women who are utterly detached from ordinary life."

The muddled reasoning of school boards, says the writer, is responsible for girls who will become wives and mothers receiving most of their instruction from spinsters, and "boys who have to fight economic dragons are coached by gentle souls who read the dead languages and know only vicarious battles."

One suggestion that Mrs. Ferguson makes has some merit. It is that "all teachers should be chosen only by their ability to teach, regardless of color, weight, age or previous condition of matrimony." But her final admonition will hardly meet with popular approval. Asserting that "the most ridiculous custom of our social scheme is that which forbids teachers to join in the normal life of their communities," which is probably inaccurate, she concludes:

"It ought to be made compulsory for them to go to night clubs, hang around corner drug stores and attend Chamber of Commerce meetings."

The charge of "muddled reasoning" may be laid against others than members of school boards.

Father Mussolini

Who says that Mussolini is not human? Just listen to a little story making the rounds of Italy.

Shortly after the Abyssinian war Mussolini's youngest daughter fell dangerously ill. The dictator, according to press reports, aged ten years during the ten critical days of the child's illness. But when the little girl finally improved and fas-

cism's trained newspaper seals prevailed upon the beaming father "to say something—anything" he made the following statement:

"I should have preferred a second African war to my daughter's illness. I have not courage enough to face family griefs."

An utterance worthy a conquering Caesar and the molder of a new heroic mankind. But what about the grief of the parents of thousands of Italian soldiers who went to their doom for the fascist master and the fatherland?—Labor Chest News Service.

At the dinner in Washington on September 2 tendered to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in honor of his fiftieth year as a member of the Typographical Union, labor officials from all parts of the United States were present to felicitate him. In reply to the many congratulatory speeches Morrison revealed his "philosophy of life." He said he was animated by the belief that progress was made by the cultivation of kindly thoughts, which, he claimed, were "the best remedy for ill-feeling in others usually generated by misunderstanding."

In conformity with a proclamation issued by Governor Frank Merriam, Californians this week have been celebrating "Constitution week," from the 13th to the 17th, the latter the 149th anniversary of the signing of the immortal document which the governor terms "this rich legal heritage." Appropriate exercises have been held throughout the state in schools, colleges, universities, churches and other civic and social organizations. In San Francisco the celebration was conducted under the auspices of a committee appointed by Mayor Rossi.

The Carnegie-Illinois steel official who tried to give the impression that the "concession" of a forty-eight-hour week—instead of forty hours—was in answer to company union requests for higher overtime pay, glories in the name of F. F. Slick. "If all names were equally revealing, how much simpler life would be!" comments the "Union News Service." "The bootlicking anti-union statements which mill bosses are circulating would then be signed by names like Frank Lee Scared, Ima Stooge, Youmademe Doit, Gotta Keep Myjob, Wisht I. Dared, Adam Liar, and a whole host of the family of Justwaitill Iamfree."

The law setting up the United States Employment Service makes a policy of neutrality in industrial disputes mandatory. It says: "In carrying out the provisions of this act, the director is authorized and directed to provide for the giving of notice of strikes and lockouts to applicants before they are referred for employment."

The preservation of democratic methods in the unions of labor is of equal importance to the preservation of the unions; for, if the democracy of our voluntary organizations is destroyed, so also will the organizations of labor wither and decay.—Samuel Gompers.

ROSSI FOR GOVERNOR?

"Rumor has it," says Frank Burke in the "East Bay Labor Journal," "that Mayor Rossi of San Francisco will throw his hat into the ring for governor at the next election. During the past several months the mayor has been very busy visiting places of importance in the Golden State with the thought in mind, I'm told, of making a bid for the high executive position. Rossi received a tremendous ovation during the Admission Day parade, much more, I believe, than did Governor Merriam."

The Maritime Situation on the Pacific Coast

THE waterfront situation on the coast has been the subject of sensational newspaper stories and radio broadcasts for more than a year. During the past month headlines and broadcasts have been supplemented by paid advertisements. You have been submitted to a daily barrage of propaganda conducted against the waterfront workers by the shipowners and their financial allies. Most of you, including the thousands of men and women who sympathized with the longshoremen during the great maritime strike of 1934, are bewildered by this propaganda and do not understand what is happening.

We believe that the time has come when the citizens of this community must know the facts. These facts and the case of the International Longshoremen's Association are presented in this article. In the face of the critical situation now existing on our waterfront, we ask you to read and consider it.

Pacific Coast shipowners are apparently preparing for a showdown with the maritime unions on September 30, when all agreements expire. Said agreements, or rather awards, were handed down by the International Longshoremen's Board, which was appointed by the President of the United States after the bitter strike of 1934.

The possibility of another strike similar to 1934 has been given much publicity in the kept press, as well as over the radio. Should the shipowners persist in their attitude, as demonstrated when the negotiations for a new agreement with the International Longshoremen's Association took place recently, then the situation will be indeed grave and a tie-up of the maritime industry on the Pacific Coast, if not the entire nation, may be unavoidable.

Needless to say, the longshoremen on the coast will resist to the utmost the fascist program of the shipowners, which is to re-establish the deplorable conditions that existed prior to the great maritime strike of 1934, and all maritime workers will rally, using their united economic powers to defend the gains of 1934 and to demand from the shipowners improvements and amendments of the present awards, which do not provide for wages and living conditions on board ship to which an American worker is entitled.

As a result of the 1934 strike, and through the efforts of the National Longshoremen's Board and the award which was handed down by this Board, some of the grievances and deplorable conditions under which the longshoremen worked were rectified. However, the awards that were granted to the seafaring unions did not result in establishing living wages, nor were the working conditions of the seamen improved to any visible degree. In fact, seamen still work for as low as \$60 per month, and are not paid for overtime hours. Their living quarters are uninhabitable, with sometimes eight and ten men sleeping in one room. The food is poor. Many of the men are married, and are attempting to keep their families on these low wages.

No radical demands are being made upon the shipowners by any of the maritime crafts, merely readjustments or amendments to the present awards in order to remove the cause of the just complaints of the workers.

Present Conditions on Waterfront

Let any San Francisco citizen walk along the waterfront today. Let him visit the hiring hall and watch the men being dispatched to jobs. Let him talk with some of the longshoremen themselves. Such an investigation will tell the tale of what has happened on the waterfront. No longer will he encounter those crowds of shabby men hanging about the piers with desperation written on their faces. Today these men report to the central hiring hall and are dispatched in a prompt and businesslike manner to the place where they are needed. They do not have to hang around the waterfront saloons waiting for a chance to "treat" the hiring bosses. They do not have to fawn or lick anyone's boots to get a job. Neither do they have to worry lest the next fellow is going to do so and get ahead of them. In short, they can afford the luxury of being men.

Today there are no unemployed longshoremen. All are working and the work is evenly distributed. There are no "preferred gangs" working to the point of exhaustion. And there are no longshoremen on relief. Through the collective action of the men themselves the burden of their support has been removed from the backs of the taxpayers and is placed squarely where it belongs—upon the shipping industry.

The men do not want charity from either the taxpayers or the shipowners. They want a decent

return from that industry whose profits they help to swell, and they intend to get it.

The whole spirit of the waterfront has changed. Brutal competition among the men has given way to co-operation. And the great advances made by the longshoremen have stimulated similar efforts among the other maritime crafts. These were formerly wholly or partially disorganized. Today they are 100 per cent organized into one powerful federation known as the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast. The men have regained their self-respect and pride in their work. They are better workers and better citizens because of this. If this is "communism," then let the shipowners make the most of it!

Why the Shipowners Are Still Fighting

If unionization of the maritime workers has resulted in such obvious social benefits both to the men and to the community, why, you may ask, are the shipowners complaining? It is because they will fight to the last ditch for every cent of their enormous profits. This may be a part of the answer, but not all. It is not difficult for them to offset the wage gains made by the men. That 10 cents an hour increase in wages has been more than met by substantially increased freight rates. The real secret of their present inflamed state of mind can be put in one word—control. For fourteen years they had full control of the waterfront. By a system of blacklisting and discrimination they were able to starve or frighten the waterfront workers into submission. They have the old predatory "overlord's" attitude toward industrial relations. They want to deal with "dependents," grateful for handouts—not with men. They cannot—or will not—adjust themselves to the new era that has come to the waterfront. Still in their eyes they are the masters; we are the slaves.

That is why they are trying to discredit the maritime unions. That is why they are trying to provoke them into calling another strike, in the hope that they can defeat the unions and establish once again their old-time "peace and harmony." It is the employers who will be responsible if another strike comes to the waterfront. They are engaged in the old game which has been played by blind and ruthless men from time immemorial. The longshoremen understand it but the shipowners believe that the public in general can be fooled. Out of this belief has grown the red-scare headlines and the rest of the campaign to discredit the union—including the repeated charge that the I. L. A. has broken its agreements.

Blanket Arbitration Refused

Negotiations between the International Longshoremen's Association and the committee for the shipowners with respect to a few minor demands on the part of the union were flatly refused. In turn the ridiculous, outrageous proposals of the shipowners were turned down by the committee representing 14,000 longshoremen organized in the I. L. A. and affiliated with the Maritime Federation. (Altogether there are 37,000 maritime workers affiliated to the Maritime Federation.) A blanket arbitration of their proposals was demanded by the shipowners. This demand was made even before negotiations commenced. To this the I. L. A. committee could not agree. However, a referendum vote of the membership will be taken in order to determine if the members wish to submit to an arbitration board the demands of the employers. It is anticipated that the membership will vote "no" almost unanimously upon the arbitration matter.

Shipping has enjoyed one of its busiest and most prosperous periods in the past seven years. The financial pages of the press report enormous profits by the several companies operating their vessels out of Pacific Coast ports. The American Hawaiian Steamship Company reports a profit of nearly a half-million dollars during the first five months of 1936. The profits of the other operators run parallel to those earned by the American Hawaiian Steamship Company. Yet, in the face of these profits, subsidies and rich government mail contracts, the shipowners are determined to restrict the work opportunities of the longshoremen, force the men to work twelve consecutive hours on a straight time pay basis, and eliminate the six-hour day as established by the National Longshoremen's Board. The wages are to be paid on an efficiency basis (piece work). This, of course, is a subterfuge to bring back to the waterfront the vicious speed-up system which existed prior to the strike and was one of its causes. The American Federation of Labor has fought for years against such practices as speed-up and the piece-work system. Peace and harmony could not be maintained

in the industry, and cut-throat competition for jobs would result as a means to earning a livelihood.

Depression Profits and Bonuses

In 1920 the net income of the Matson Navigation Company was \$1,245,284. In the same year the monthly wage of second assistant engineers on the Matson Line was \$200.

In 1927 the net income of the Matson Company had risen to \$2,375,826. But the wages of engineers had dropped to \$165.

In 1932, (the worst year of the depression), the Matson Company showed a net income of \$1,397,929, or \$152,645 above the 1920 figure. But engineers' wages had dropped to \$140 per month.

In 1934 the net income rose to \$2,962,305, (the highest figure in the company's history). But engineers' wages had dropped again to \$130 per month.

From 1920 to 1934 the net worth of the Matson Company increased 243 per cent. Meanwhile it has paid \$14,593,495 in cash dividends and \$27,711,700 in stock dividends. Certainly the depression hit this company very, very hard!

Other shipping men have been equally "hard hit."

From 1923 to 1932, inclusive, four officials of the Dollar Line—R. Stanley Dollar, J. Harold Dollar, Herbert Fleishhacker and H. M. Lorber—piled up a grand total in salaries, bonuses and profits of \$14,690,528. Contrasted with the rise in salaries and bonuses of R. Stanley Dollar of 281.4 per cent, the wages of engineers on Dollar ships showed no change from 1923 to 1931 and subsequently declined. We have already indicated what happened to longshoremen's earnings during this period.

How was it possible for the shipping companies to make enormous profits in the midst of the depression when thousands of small business men were going bankrupt, when millions of Americans saw their living standards crumble to a bare subsistence level? Use of the depression as an excuse to cut operating costs by slashing wages and driving their workers helped to swell those profits. But the primary factor behind them was the government subsidy. While the Hoover administration was fighting the so-called "dole" it was pouring millions into the coffers of the shipowners. In a report to President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Farley estimated the amount of this subsidy—in the form of mail contracts, sale of ships and low interest rates on construction loans—as \$708,618,096.86!

At the very time that the shipowners were refusing to pay their longshoremen a living wage and were thus throwing the burden of their support upon the taxpayers, they were, through these subsidies, milking those same taxpayers of millions of dollars annually in order to keep up their enormous dividends and pay the salaries and bonuses of their officials.

"Neutral persons" are to replace the present I. L. A. dispatchers in the hiring halls, which is one of the principal provisions in the award. In fact, one of the reasons for the calling of the strike of 1934 was that such hiring halls, then in existence and in charge of so-called neutral persons, were under the absolute control of the shipowners. In San Francisco no hiring hall of any kind existed prior to the strike, compelling the men to search for employment at the gates of the docks.

Vicious Blacklisting System

Evidently the employers no longer wish to recognize the constitutional right of a worker to quit when the job does not suit him. A vicious black-list system is to be introduced providing for penalties for longshoremen who refuse to take a job after having been dispatched to one, and further, the men shall be penalized for quitting after a job has been accepted. A reduction of 50 per cent in the work hours in a four-week period shall be the penalty for the first offense, and permanent loss of employment for the second offense.

In other words, a man must work whether the conditions suit him or not or lose his employment permanently. No longshoreman shall be permitted to work over 120 hours per month. If perchance he does work over the 120 hours he shall forfeit that amount of compensation earned over the 120 hours. This proposal that a man who quits in protest against conditions on a job shall be deprived of his means of livelihood means blacklisting in its worst form, and a direct violation of Judge Sloss' decision of October 5, 1935, relating to blacklisting. This blacklisting is not only vicious, but a criminal offense.

As stated above, the employers are preparing for a showdown on September 30, when the present awards of all maritime crafts expire. The organizations of the workers are to be smashed, open shop is to be re-established, terror and vigilantism

will be resorted to—in fact, has already been used. The leaders of the unions have been threatened; their families are right now terrorized. The waterfront of San Francisco is being flooded with literature vilifying the leaders of the unions. The source of this anonymous literature can be none other than the Industrial Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the shipowners themselves. Everything is being done to break down the morale of the workers, but without any effect whatsoever. Needless to emphasize, stool pigeons are working overtime serving their masters, the employers. The LaFollette investigating committee would find a fertile field for its activities in the Pacific Coast unions.

Unions Do Not Seek Rupture

Sincere attempts have been made by the I.L.A. and other unions affiliated to the Maritime Federation of the Pacific to avoid by all means a repetition of 1934. However, these efforts have been met with rebuff. The employers have definitely stated that as far as they are concerned the present agreements will be scrapped on September 30, and they will then inform the unions under what conditions the men shall continue to work after that date—an absolute provocative program to throw the industry into turmoil. Agents provocateur in the service of the employers are actively engaged agitating and causing a tie-up of ships in order to create adverse publicity for the unions.

Compare this program with that of the unions. The I.L.A. and other maritime organizations have stated publicly and otherwise, and have informed the shipowners, that the conditions of the present award should be adhered to beyond the expiration date, September 30, pending arrival at a new working agreement. However, these sincere overtures on the part of the negotiating committee of the longshoremen have not made the slightest impression on the big moguls of the shipping industry.

Another struggle like the one in 1934 would have a far-reaching effect. Every person on the Pacific Coast, in fact every person in the nation, would be affected, the lockout—and it must be termed as such—might take on a national scope. Maritime workers on the East Coast and on the Gulf of Mexico would not stand idly by while their organized brothers on the West Coast were being subjected to the attacks of the shipowners, eventually the police and possibly the National Guard.

If such a lockout should take place the income of 37,000 maritime workers would cease. Deprived of their income, their purchasing power would be nil. The loss to the small business man who supplies these workers with their daily needs

would be enormous. Hundreds of ships would be tied up in the harbors on the Coast, laden with commodities waiting to be unloaded by workers who have been comparatively prosperous during the past two years since the termination of the strike of 1934. Many were wounded and killed in that strike by the police, and no one desires a repetition.

Employers are shaping their program in direct conformity with fascist principles. The reactionary political machines of the various cities and states along the Coast will be oiled up and made to function on the basis of the employing class. These plans have been carefully and painstakingly discussed and laid in their meetings. The picketing ordinance is to be invoked in San Francisco and other ports, and "citizens' committees" are to be organized. Realizing that the 1300 police of San Francisco may be insufficient "to take care of the strikers," the National Guard is to be called out as soon as possible. Everything will be done to impress the administration in Washington and force Roosevelt to the right, and charges of communism against the unions will be the order of the day. Terror will be instituted against the workers; at the same time the workers will be accused of creating this terror to which they are being subjected. In the parlance of the waterfront, they'll get us coming and going.

It may not be amiss to repeat for the benefit of the reader that the workers in the maritime industry on the Pacific Coast do not desire a repetition of the 1934 struggle. They have their organizations, which are controlled democratically by the membership—which is another objection the employers have. Employers like to do business with "good unions"—unions that are controlled by reactionary officials from whom the membership will take orders. However, the men are determined to resist to the last ditch any attempt by the employers to smash their organizations. Organization has given the maritime worker a voice in the general scheme of things—an organized voice—to which the employer must listen. To offer these organized workers conditions which would make them peons is not showing good faith nor common sense.

On behalf of the Publicity Committee
Pacific Coast District
International Longshoremen's Association
HARRY BRIDGES,
President Pacific Coast Dist., I.L.A.
HENRY SCHMIDT,
Publicity Committee, I. L. A.

MAXIMUM HOURS LAW UPHELD

North Carolina's law providing maximum working hours for women was declared constitutional in its first court test.

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Elaborate Preparations For Bay Bridge Opening

The greatest bridge in the world will be opened formally at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 12, when the official party breaks the barrier on the Oakland side of the bay. The party will cross the bridge for the ceremonies on the San Francisco side at 11 a. m. With the mighty battle fleet in the bay, the aeroplanes overhead, and the ceremonials broadcast to the world over a national hook-up, the opening of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge will signal the greatest event in the history of the Bay region.

A full schedule of jubilant celebration has been arranged by San Francisco and Oakland co-ordinating all of the resources of the Bay region. Oakland will celebrate on Armistice Day, the day prior to the bridge opening, with a parade in the morning, a military officers' luncheon at the Hotel Oakland at noon, and a military pageant, football game, and boat races, fireworks and regatta on Lake Merritt in the evening. A great ball at the Auditorium, open to the public without charge, will conclude the day.

On the opening day of the bridge, Thursday, November 12, the San Francisco Citizens' Committee, working through the Junior Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, will stage a brilliant series of maritime events, beginning with the dedication on both sides of the bay. A navy air show and an army air show, using all of the planes in port with the fleet, will be the morning event, and following the Bay Bridge dedication ceremonies the official party will return to Oakland for a luncheon, at which the San Francisco officials, state officials and local dignitaries will be guests of the City of Oakland.

Appropriate displays and activities will be provided each day of the celebration, including a brilliant pyrotechnic display on the night of November 12, a "glorified Harbor Day" parade on November 13, and a "Pageant of Light" on the evening of Saturday, November 14. On Sunday, the 15th, all churches in the city will hold special services to present the spiritual aspect of the completion of the bridge.

LEMKE AND NON-UNION WORKERS

The "friendly" attitude of Father Coughlin's Union party and his candidate for President, William Lemke, toward organized labor was exemplified again in Milwaukee, says the Socialist Press Service. It continues: "Only the threat of a mass picket line forced the Lemke supporters to replace non-union musicians with union musicians to entertain the audience at a Lemke rally in Milwaukee. The change was made at the last minute, after several days of negotiations in which the Lemke outfit insisted on scab players."

SUCCESS!

The Labor Day Parade proved conclusively the power of the workers when organized, and may their cause always be crowned with success.

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Cubans Tyrannized by Army Domination of "Economic Royalists"

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT (LL.N.S.)

While the well-meaning president, Dr. Mariano Miguel Gomez, is submerged by the bitter and ruthless military tyrant, Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Cuba again groans under army rule, with the prisons being filled each day with workers thrown behind bars in punishment that approaches the medieval.

Negligent newspaper reporting, or something worse, keeps the curtain drawn, shielding American eyes from the island shambles. The mailed fist rules and the rule becomes more unbearable each day.

The American embassy, as usual through the last decade, has been not only tolerant of tyranny but close to co-partner with it, with or without instructions from home.

I have watched our diplomacy through more than one critical Latin-American situation and it seems almost never able to act with intelligence or in such a way as to mirror the American democracy which it is supposed to represent. "Vested interests" seem to exercise an everlasting influence, somehow or other, much as big business lobbyists exercise influence in Washington.

Jails Filled With Workers

Today Cuban jails are filling up with workers, arrested by the army, tried by the army and sentenced by the army to unbelievably long and cruel sentences. The civil courts seem to have been silenced by the strong arm of the devious, cynical, cruel Batista.

When Dr. Gomez took office, out of a background of fine public service, he was entreated by American labor to observe constitutional guarantees, to allow unions to live, to have regard for liberties. He gave certain pledges in agreement. He said he would be no half-way president—he would make civil government mean something again.

Those closest to Cuban affairs today grant Dr. Gomez full credit for sincerity, for the intent to fulfill pledges. But they are now convinced that he is outweighed by the army. The army rules Cuba and Batista rules the army.

Army Faithful to Boss

The army is well paid, well fed, well equipped. It likes its job and it will continue to like it while the pay remains good. It will be ruthless toward workers, obedient to its boss, Batista.

One need do no more than read the columns of the Havana daily, "El País," to know how desperate the situation has become. Just now I have before me items from the issues of August 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, each reciting some military devastation of workers' rights. August 10 the Military Intelligence (not the police) arrested the secretary of the Shoe Workers' National Union and two others, charging sabotage, and took them to fifth military district headquarters (not to jail). This

"crime," if proven, may bring sentence either of death or life in prison.

All Workers Registered

On August 10 warning was issued of the last day for employers to present registration of all workers, with fingerprints, job histories and personal histories. Workers not registered cannot work.

On August 19 military arrest of the leader of the Cuban Federation of Labor is reported. So it goes. One story is like another, save for names and petty details. The military rules. Unions are mostly underground organizations, due to persecution. It is the terror of Machado over again, with some extensions.

For example, the army has taken over the operation of rural schools. To each twenty-five schools, quoting "El País," is assigned a "pedagogue," with the rank of second lieutenant; a sub-lieutenant instructor, a teacher of agriculture, a craft teacher and a nurse, these to have sub-officers' rank; the group to be known as an educational mission under the army's Military Civic Rural Education, which shall have a flag identical with the army flag, except for wording across the banner. The army rules, with President Gomez striving just about hopelessly.

Amnesty Law Is Joke

And newspaper reports, always written to justify the army and brand the workers, go on chronicling: "200 Families Evicted;" "Ten Workers Arrested Today;" "Eight Workers Arrested, Accused of Boycotting a Cigarette Factory;" "Three Persons Arrested by the Military Intelligence Service;" "The Leader, C. Villar, Has Been Arrested." And so on.

An amnesty law was enacted not long ago. It seemed helpful. Many prisoners were released. But they were re-arrested immediately. The law was a joke. Again the army had its way.

In letters and from refugees the story is given added detail. Cuba writhes in an agony known only where ruthless military force controls.

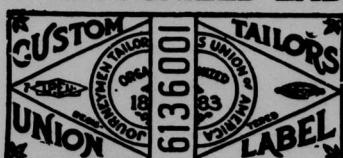
People Helpless to Resist

Oppressed and hungry people look in hate upon their oppressors (and upon those who either befriend or consort with them)—and there can be no question about why there is no bursting flame of rebellion. It is because the people have nothing with which to fight the army and they are not united as to program.

The Platt Amendment, happily, is no more. But American influence is felt nevertheless—American influence of the same old kind. The economic royalists are playing the old, old game; and they seem still to cast their shadow over some of our diplomats.

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Milliners' Ball

Announcement of the "Victory Ball" to be held by the Millinery Workers' Union, Local No. 40, is causing considerable comment amongst all the "swing-time rhythm" followers. The ball is to be held at the Scottish Rite Auditorium on Saturday evening, September 26.

A gorgeous floor show will be staged by Juanita LaBard and her bevy of pretty dancing girls, and all those desiring to see it should be at the Auditorium at 8:30 on that night.

Dance music will be provided by the Knickerbocker Orchestra, known as one of the snappiest and peppiest dance bands.

In charge of the general arrangements is Brother Frank Williams, assisted by a very competent entertainment committee.

All organizations which have been giving moral and financial support to our union in the past are cordially invited to attend and celebrate with the victorious milliners. Tickets are 40 cents and everyone is urged to help make this ball one of the most successful of the season.

CARMEN LUCIA.

DECREASED BUYING POWER

In his report for the month of August to the Governor's Council, Director T. A. Reardon of the Department of Public Relations calls attention to the fact that the "California Bulletin," in comparing June and July of this year, shows an increase of 6.1 per cent in employment and 2.4 per cent in payrolls, while the average weekly earnings declined 3.5 per cent. "This indicates," observes Reardon, "decreased rather than increased purchasing power among the workers."

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Typographical Union No. 21 will assemble in regular monthly meeting at 1 p. m. next Sunday. The meeting will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. The business to be transacted, while not of the usual bulk as seen at this writing, is of importance, especially the report of the scale committee on the book and job situation, and merits the attention of every member of the union. There is much activity in the world of organized labor, as was plainly visible last Labor Day, and if the membership present at Sunday's meeting is in a receptive mood it, no doubt, will be given an opportunity to hear first hand of what is transpiring in unions other than those connected with the printing industry. The meeting should not extend beyond 4 o'clock, including the time that may be accorded the expected visitors. This should be some inducement for a good turnout.

Members of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 consider they were awarded a fair decision as a result of the recently arbitrated issues in which their organization and the San Francisco Publishers' Association were the principals. Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago was chairman of the board of arbitration which heard

the case. The important changes noted in the new contract include wage increases of \$2.08 per week for night work and \$1.35 per week for day work, which, according to one of the members of the board, establishes a differential for the first time in years; retroactive pay dating from January 15, 1936; fifty cents a day above the minimum scale for extras working three days a week or less for the office; priority on extra work; a lengthened spread of hours between shifts; night rate of pay for all shifts on morning papers and on evening papers for those employed on shifts beginning work before 8 a. m. or ending after 7 p. m.; a constant ratio of four journeymen to one apprentice on all shifts, with the present maximum of three apprentices to one office continued; union to supply all apprentices and to have a definite supervision over their training, and a much improved special standing committee section. The "Denver Decision" relating to discharges continues in effect, and, quite important, the award included a clarification of certain language that was susceptible to rather elastic interpretation in the old contract and carried into the new agreement, but with a more definite understanding. The contract becomes effective August 28, 1936, with August 28, 1937, set as the date of its expiration. Negotiations extended over a period of approximately ten months. The new agreement, it is said, places the local Mailers' Union scale among the best in the I. T. U. jurisdiction. Congratulations, brothers, on your step forward!

Walter A. Young, member of San Francisco Typographical Union temporarily residing at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, where he safely arrived recently, has written an interesting letter to one of his San Francisco correspondents describing his trip to Colorado Springs and giving his impressions of the home, which he sums up in this meaty sentence: "Nothing you have ever seen pictured can do justice to the real beauty of the place." He says he is noticeably improved already, but that he may have to undergo an operation to completely regain his health. His letter is closed with the request that his regards be extended to all his friends in San Francisco.

The sympathy of his fellow typographical unionists is extended to Archie Priest, widely known linotype machinist now connected with the Mergenthaler Company, whose beloved wife, Mary Leah, passed away at St. Mary's Hospital September 10. Mrs. Priest was a native of St. Louis. Immediate of her bereaved survivors besides her husband are a son, Archie J. Priest, and a daughter, Mrs. George C. Davis. Funeral services of Mrs. Priest were held last Monday at Holy Cross Church. Her remains were interred in Holy Cross Cemetery.

William R. Meredith, former affiliate of Typographical Union No. 21 and a member of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco, died in London, England, recently. Mr. Meredith, at one time an employee of the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company, had been living abroad several years, and was, it was said, in poor health some time before he succumbed.

Charles A. Derry has been renamed by Mayor Rossi for confirmation by the electorate of San Francisco as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Derry is affiliated with Typographical Union No. 21 and is editor of the Labor Clarion.

President Charles P. Howard has named the following as the laws committee now functioning at the I. T. U. convention in Colorado Springs: Frank X. Martel of Detroit, Don F. Hurd of Oakland, N. D. Petty of Fort Worth, T. D. Pace of Jackson (Miss.), Frank W. B. Downes of Baltimore, John H. Pomeroy of Cleveland and Robert M. Lundberg of Minneapolis. John F. Perkins of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 is the reading clerk.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes

We report (for the record) that Bill Townsell returned home from his European jaunt. We gather from conversation that he had a most enjoyable time. He, like most "prints," just had to visit a composing room or two; he says, while their presses may be larger and run faster, that is about all they have over the newspapers of this country.

Joe Benz and Lester Reynard are reported fishing for trout, the exact place being unknown.

While the writer did not march in the Labor Day parade, he has been informed that there was quite a turnout of union members. Also of the long wait for the Allied division to start. You who sacrificed the pleasures of the holiday to participate in the parade surely have a deep satisfaction in knowing that through your efforts you contributed in no small measure to the success of the parade in general and your union in particular for Labor's day.

Charlie Noble found San Francisco a bit warm last week and decided to escape some of the heat; he went to Reno. Yes, it was warm there, too.

Another menace for the printer made its appearance in this composing room last week in the shape of a gas can. The contraption is a fairly large can with a pump apparatus in the center; on the pump is a saucerlike affair and on this saucerlike affair sets your brush used for washing the type. You all know the old way. With this thing all you do is to press the saucerlike affair down with your type brush on top and the type cleaning fluid comes up and saturates the brush. Thus, it looks like the "old gas can" is on its way out.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Roscoe "Slim" Cole has put on a sub and is traveling eastward for an extended vacation.

New clocks have been installed in all the departments. Boys wonder, with everything being speeded up, if the timepieces will travel faster.

During a "tiff" between two of the gang, one of them accused the other of drinking goat's milk every morning, as he was always butting in. Quite an idea for scientists.

PLASTERERS' PAY IS \$1.75 AN HOUR

Plasterers and Cement Finishers, Local Union No. 96, Washington, D. C., recently concluded an agreement with the local plastering contractors' association providing for an increase in wages of 25 cents an hour, thus restoring a cut accepted during the depression, and bringing the rate to \$1.75 an hour. Business Agent James Buckley reports 98 per cent of the employers began paying the new rate, as arranged, August 15, although some trouble was experienced with two out-of-town contractors, resulting in strikes, of short duration, on two construction jobs. Washington plasterers work six hours a day five days a week.

You do not obtain quality-plus when the union label is minus.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0066.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 11, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers, R. J. Simpson and J. E. Ferguson, vice Brothers Ramsey and Earl King; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Sister Fay Mason; Warehousemen, John J. Brennan, Charles P. Fonda and L. Mulry, vice Brothers Alvarado, Walter Thurling, and Clarence Horn, respectively. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. From Stephen Early, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, stating Council's resolution relative to proposed navy hospital at San Pedro has been referred to the secretary of the navy pending return of President Roosevelt to Washington. Senators Hiram W. Johnson and William G. MacAdoo, stating they will co-operate in securing a marine hospital at San Pedro. St. James Episcopal Church, inviting delegates to hear President E. D. Vandeleur speak the following Sunday evening at that church. Waitresses No. 48, transmitting donation to San Jose Laundry Workers. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, stating they have adopted Council's resolution of protest against employers failing to pay over quotas collected from employees to the Unemployment Reserves Fund, and that they have brought the matter to the attention of the commission and the governor.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Civil Service Commission scope circular for holding of examinations for electrical draftsman, electrical engineering designed and E. E. inspector.

Referred to Secretary—Invitation to all parties interested to attend a meeting on Tuesday, September 15, at 10 a. m., Room 145, State Building, San Francisco, for the discussion of safety measures to be employed in the construction and main-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.

California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Forde's Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.

tenance of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Three resolutions presented by Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers No. 1, making appeal to the California State Federation of Labor to request affiliated unions to donate to the proposed defense of accused members of that union, referred to the Sacramento convention of the State Federation; No. 2, expressing confidence in accused secretary, Earl King, and Brothers Ramsey and Conner, and requesting defense attorneys to request bail for these three, filed as matter of information; No. 3, urging Senator La Follette of the special Senate Investigating Committee to have his committee come to San Francisco to investigate the activities of employers' spies in the San Francisco trade unions. Moved to adopt; after debate, motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—International Organizer Jenny Matyas appeared for advice in regard to the strike of dressmakers referred to secretary of Council to seek a conference with the firm of Kessler, whose shop had been struck. Representative Mull of Electrical Workers No. 15 advised to get in communication with the head of the electrical department of the Southern Pacific Company relative to proposal of constructing electrical track work on the Bay Bridge. Application of Building Trades Council to place Fernando Nelson & Sons on the unfair list granted, and committee recommended that the Council declare its intention to that effect. With respect to the joint organizing activities of Retail Clerks, Culinary Workers and Warehousemen of Woolworth stores, the Culinary Workers requested and were granted permission to restore the Woolworth Stores to the unfair list; committee recommended that the Council declare its intention to that effect. Representatives of Cap Makers' Union came before the committee and were advised to establish a uniform wage scale to enable the business of the union to be more efficiently conducted. In view of the holding of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento next week, and a good many of the officers and delegates of the Council being delegates to that convention, committee recommended that during the coming week there be no meetings held by the executive committee of the Labor Council, and that all matters requiring attention during the week be handled by the officers of the Council in conformity with the Council's laws. Report concurred in seriatim.

Reports of Unions—Street Car Men, Division 518, reported only four men yet to join to have 100 per cent organization on the California Street Railway. Retail Clerks reported on difficulties in organizing the Woolworth stores on account of employers discharging employees joining the union. Window Cleaners have settled their differences with the Oberti Company and thank Sec-

retary O'Connell for assistance. Warehousemen thank all organizations that have assisted them in the Woolworth controversy, the firm remaining hostile; are making progress in the negotiations with the drug houses. Longshoremen report men up and down the Coast are now voting on the proposals from the employers; delegates from Gulf and both East and West Coasts are to hold a conference in the East on matters affecting all the unions in the International; if no agreement is arrived at by September 30 the union will continue to work under the present agreement. Culinary Workers are conferring with employers of French restaurants and have hopes of being able to iron out differences; are working on the proposition to have the wage scales of 1929 restored; request all to look for the union house card when patronizing restaurants; are prosecuting boycott against Woolworth stores. Filling Station Employees have signed up Mohawk Oil Company 100 per cent. Jewelry Workers reported that Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local 90, have purchased dress buttons with the union label (this is a correction of report in minutes of last meeting). Marine Firemen are negotiating with shipowners on new wage scale and agreement, and not making much progress; are defending members now charged with murder and request assistance from all trade unionists. Optical Workers are negotiating with employers on new agreement; are making slow progress through employers procrastinating. Bakers No. 24 have levied an assessment of 25 cents per man for the Mooney and Billings appeal case.

Report of Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation of Refinery Workers No. 254 heard and laid over for two weeks, until September 25, and that the secretary of the Council write President Green of the A. F. of L. asking information as to whether the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has jurisdictional authority over workers in paint factories. Committee recommended the granting of application for affiliation of Can Makers' Union No. 20278, and seating of their three delegates, John E. Byrnes, John E. Enright, and Frieda Woolever. Committee reported further that they advised another group of workers as to methods of organizing another new union. Report concurred in.

Receipts, \$457; expenditures, \$2,567.81.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BAN "SIT-DOWN" STRIKE

The "sit-down" strike has been outlawed by the Goodrich local of the United Rubber Workers of America. An experiment of the so-called "liberal" group within the union, the "sit-down" strike has been employed on a number of occasions. The resolution adopted by the Akron, Ohio, local banning this form of strike declared the union's policy is to settle grievances through the regular channels of negotiation.

Undernourishment of Workers

Laid at Door of Supreme Court

Reporting "widespread undernourishment" among wage earners, despite increased industrial profits, the American Federation of Labor declared "industry can well afford to raise workers' incomes."

In its monthly Survey of Business the Federation cited government statistics to support its charge of "widespread undernourishment" among employed workers.

"This widespread undernourishment among employed wage earners lays a heavy responsibility at the door of the Supreme Court which terminated N.R.A., the agency through which workers could have kept their incomes rising proportionately with business gains," the Federation said.

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Convention Delegates

The following are the San Francisco delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, in session at Sacramento:

Alaska Cannery Workers—Paul Feliciano, Jack Berella. Alaska Fishermen—Andrew Vigen. Auto Mechanics—W. J. Madigan.

Bakers—Louis H. Burmester. Barbers—Clarence K. Weatherald, Jos. H. Honey, Walter W. Pierce. Bartenders—Tom Nickola, Jack Mathy, George M. Kidd, Ellwood H. Jarvis, Hugh Delaney. Bay District Joint Auxiliary (Bakery and Confectionery Workers)—Mary McKay, Esther Kreutzberg. Bill Posters & Billers—R. Harris, Lea Phillips. Bookbinders—Loyal W. Blinco, Adeline Quinn. Bottlers—John Feliciano, William H. Ahern. Beer Drivers—Robert McAfee, Martin Christen, George D. Peverly, John S. Horn. Brewery Workers—August Thies, Anton Reichmuth, Emil Muri, Gus Wahl. Butchers—Jos. Y. Henderson, M. S. Maxwell. Building Service Employees—Charles Hardy. Bakery Wagon Drivers—George Kidwell, David Walker. Building Service Employees—Charles Hardy.

Carpenters No. 22—Albert Wells; Carpenters No. 483—Lewis Stone; Carpenters No. 2164—Fred H. Fewstes. Chauffeurs—N. Cohn, E. R. Kocher, L. Girelli, E. Lotti, A. Portolas, L. P. Acton. Cloakmakers—Paul Stein, May Fields. Cooks—John Bernhard, Steve Harris, Rene Battaglini.

Electrical Workers—Fred S. Desmond. Engineers—H. T. Peterson, F. A. Lawrence.

Ferry Boatmen—James Anderson, J. A. Davis, W. F. Craig. Fur Workers—Gordon Stein.

Garage Employees—Kenneth B. Flagg, Fred Clark, alternate. Garment Workers—Nellie Casey, Mayme Graham. Government Employees—Roe H. Baker.

Hospital and Institutional Workers—M. J. Rowan, J. J. Vaughan.

I. L. A. No. 38-79—Lawrence Mallen, John D. Shoemaker, Ernest Harris, Harry R. Bridges. Ice Wagon Drivers—T. B. Lowther, G. Cronnelly. Jewelry Workers—George F. Allen.

Labor Council—Joseph McManus, John Shelley. United Laborers—James A. Devlin, J. L. Roche, E. L. Jackson. Laundry Drivers—James Whittle, Chas. J. Dowling, S. H. Cochran. Laundry Workers—Chas. O'Connor, Lawrence Palacios, Chas. Keegan, John O'Keefe, Margie Lydon Hackett, Tillie Clifford. Letter Carriers—John C. Daly.

Marine Cooks & Stewards' Association—J. Leopold. Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers—Jack Tenant, P. F. Joyce. Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—George M. Fouratt; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—John G. Moreno; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—George Charlot, Charles F. May, E. B. O'Grady. Milk Wagon Drivers—Chas. Brown, J. Holdiner, L. Tietjen, Carl Sutter, Carl Barnes, J. Higgins. Miscellaneous Employees—Arthur Watson, Walter Cowan, Sam Jaye, William Beck. Molders—A. T. Wynn, Thomas Rotell. Musicians—Arthur S. Morey, Stephen J. Tully. Musicians' Subsidiary—C. H. King. Motion Picture Projectionists—Anthony L. Noriega, Paul O. Gaffney, Floyd Billingsley.

Northern California Newspaper Guild—Estolv Ward, Charles L. Irvine.

Office Employees—Theodore Johnson, Anne Hawkins. Ornamental Plasterers—John Magnani, Frank Nieberding. Operating Engineers—R. R. Carrie.

Painters—Otto Sargent. Photo Engravers—Andrew J. Gallagher. Pile Drivers—James D. Osborn, Harry Roy. Post Office Clerks—H. A. Weirich, Stephen W. Black. Printing Pressmen—George G. Spooner.

Railway Mail Association—Albert C. Meyer. Retail Delivery Drivers—Walter R. Otto.

Sheep Shearers—A. A. Evans. Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators No. 560—Charles

Zielinski. Stage Employees No. 16—F. B. Williams. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—Charles Carney, E. E. Ellison, J. H. LaForce. Street Carmen No. 518—William A. McRobbie, Edward D. Vandeleur, Walter Stone, Martin F. Wormuth, Frederick W. Simons, Edward J. Grant. Street Carmen No. 1044—Pressley Z. Hayes, Robert Scott, Michael Troy, Charles Blakeley, Tom Rice, Bert L. Johnson. Switchmen—S. C. Ryan, John J. Hogan.

Teamsters No. 85—Andy Schofield, Dan Braimes, James Connolly, John Foley, Harold Lopez, James E. Hopkins. Teamsters No. 216 (Building Material Drivers)—J. R. Gerhart, J. H. Trumpower. Typographical—Earle C. Browne, R. W. Waterson. Technical Engineers—John A. Casey.

Union Label Section—Thomas A. Rotell, Upholsterers—Barney Frankel. United Laborers—James A. Devlin, J. L. Roche, E. L. Jackson.

Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen—C. F. Welch, H. B. Dennis. Waitresses—Emma Lacey, Nonnie Fischer. Warehousemen—Bob Moore, Dominic Lucci, Louis Goldblatt. Window Cleaners—Fred West. Web Pressmen—J. Vernon Burke, Daniel C. Murphy.

British Labor Supports Policy

Of Non-Intervention in Spain

After debate the annual British Trades Union Congress at Plymouth, England, defeated 2,978,000 to 51,000, a resolution denouncing the government's policy of non-intervention in Spain and demanding that democratic governments support the Spanish government.

Each delegate represented a large bloc of members, which accounted for the size of the ballot.

Afterward the congress, with only seven dissenters, adopted a resolution supporting the non-intervention policy, but providing that the British government should put pressure on Portugal to carry out the non-intervention agreement.

W. J. McSorley and Edward Canavan of the United States spoke as fraternal delegats of the A. F. of L. Both said that eventually there would have to be a revision of the United States Constitution to make possible needed labor legislation.

Five pages of congress report were devoted to an outspoken attack on communist tactics. For nearly twenty years, it was claimed, a campaign to subvert the British labor movement has been pursued and subsidized by Russian money.

STRIKE AT CLOCK PLANT

Incensed over a new time piece-work system, about four hundred employees of the Seth Thomas Clock Company at Thomaston, Conn., struck with so much unanimity and effectiveness that the plant was practically closed. The clock company is the community's principal industry.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

We have a call to our unions from the Civil Liberties Union stating that the civil suits against the leaders of the Santa Rosa Vigilantes comes up in the federal court in Sacramento, and that they need money to prosecute the case. It is important that our unions donate to this cause. Organized labor must show these vigilantes that they are not going to be allowed to run around tar and feathering people at their own sweet will. Besides the civil suits twelve vigilantes have been committed to trial charged on six counts. Organized labor may not be able to hand these rascals what they deserve to get, but we can teach them a lesson. Send your donations in to the American Civil Liberties Union so that they will not have to drop these cases for want of funds. The address is 434 Mills building, San Francisco.

We are still battling the Woolworth stores. On September 21 and 22 we shall have a number of cases in court on various charges, but we still have our news venders outside their thirteen stores, and it is not doing their business any good. Yet there are plenty of people going into these places, especially women. So warn your wives and children that Woolworth's stores are not to be patronized.

We have a news vender outside the Rendevouz, on Mason street, and another at Charlie's Fashion, at 234 O'Farrell. These places have defied us for a long time.

Thanks to the help which we received from the workers in the Federal building, we have removed our girl from the Fountain Lunch, corner of Leavenworth and Market streets. This house is now lined up O. K. and in the future will have our house card in the window.

Our general president has sent out a printed circular to all of our locals calling attention to the Tom Mooney case; the last paragraph is as follows:

"Our locals are urged to contribute for the release of Mooney and Billings. The above resolution is explanatory of the outrage that has been perpetrated for the past twenty years. The opportunity is before us to put an end to it. You may rest assured that any contribution you make, whether it be \$10, \$20, \$50 or \$100, will be honestly and carefully handled and used exclusively for purposes intended, and you will receive acknowledgment and satisfaction for same. Send all contributions to John A. O'Connell, secretary San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Calif. Your contribution will be appreciated."

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Pardon for McNamara and Schmidt Asked of California's Governor

A petition for pardon for James B. McNamara and Matthew A. Schmidt, imprisoned for life in California on murder charges in connection with the Los Angeles "Times" explosion of 1910, signed by forty-eight prominent citizens, has been sent to Governor Frank F. Merriam, it is announced by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick.

The petition signers include trade-union leaders, writers, officials and members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Mrs. Herrick, who is now New York campaign director of the American Labor party, and was formerly New York regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, said the petition was initiated and circulated by herself, Clarence Darrow, famous Chicago lawyer, and the late Lincoln Steffens. Darrow was counsel for McNamara at his trial in Los Angeles twenty-five years ago, and Steffens was also interested in the defense at that time.

"When McNamara and Schmidt entered prison they were young men," says the petition, which concludes: "They have spent the best years of their manhood behind the grim penitentiary walls. Now, with health impaired, they enter into the autumn of life. It would seem that even the most bitter opponents of their release should be satisfied by such a severe penalty as these two men have suffered."

Firemen's Defense Committee Says Murder Charges Are "Frame-Up"

According to publicity sent out by the "King-Ramsey-Conner Defense Committee," fifty-five delegates and observers from fifteen San Francisco and Oakland unions met last week and voted to set up a defense committee to "tell the public the truth about framed murder charges against three members of the Marine Union," and "to plan for a campaign among unions throughout the United States to prevent railroad-ing of the accused men."

The accused men are Earl King, head of the union; E. H. Ramsey and Frank J. Conner, and the charge is that they stabbed to death George Alberts, chief engineer of the steamship Point Lobos, in Alameda Harbor on March 22 last.

A member of the defense committee declared that "three other attempts had been made on King's life within the past year, and this is in reality the fourth such attempt."

The committee declares that "the charges come just at the time when all maritime unions are negotiating for new contracts, and are obviously intended to create the impression that 'thugs rule the waterfront.'

According to Attorney George R. Anderson, who scoffed at alleged confessions of witnesses,

"the whole thing is an effort to vilify and if possible imprison union men whose only crime was a fight for decent wages."

SUCCEEDS OLSON AS NOMINEE

Congressman Ernest Lunde of Minneapolis has been named by the state-central committee of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota as the party candidate for United States senator to go on the November election ballot in place of the late Governor Floyd B. Olson.

MACHINISTS' CONVENTION

Delegates from Pacific Coast lodges of the International Association of Machinists are leaving this week for the annual convention of that organization, which will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning Monday, September 21. One of the most important matters to come before the convention will be the action of officers of the International in withdrawing the charter of the Oakland lodge because of what they designated an illegal strike. The strike is still being prosecuted, with the aid of the San Francisco and other local lodges, and members are confident of ultimate success.

Anti-Picketing Ordinance Upheld In Teamsters' Habeas Corpus Suit

Declaring the Long Beach anti-picketing ordinance unconstitutional, the California Supreme Court has denied a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Howard J. Barker, held in the Long Beach city jail on a charge of picketing the alleged unfair Richmaid Dairies lunch room in Long Beach. Meanwhile, Barker has been released on bail. Attorneys for the Teamsters' Union, of which Barker is a member, are planning a new move to have the law declared unconstitutional.

Responsibility of Citizens For Community Welfare Work

Groundwork for the annual campaigns by more than 330 Community Chests was to be laid at a Washington, D. C., conference of the 1936 Mobilization for Human Needs which commenced yesterday and will continue today, it was announced by Mortimer Fleishhacker, vice-chairman of the national citizens' committee in charge of the mobilization.

Fleishhacker, who is vice-president of the Community Chest of San Francisco, said the conference will aim at nationwide co-operation to maintain citizens' responsibility for community welfare work.

Included on the citizens' committee are 101 national leaders, with Gerard Swope as chairman. In addition to Fleishhacker, San Francisco representatives are James B. Black and William H. Crocker, president emeritus of the San Francisco Community Chest. Mrs. Herbert Hoover and President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California are other Bay district representatives.

President Roosevelt has invited the conference to hold its opening session at the White House, and the President will address the delegates. Members of the citizens' committee will attend.

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